

Darstellungsweise erweckt. Auf den Hinterflügeln fehlt weiterhin bei beiden Darstellungen die Costale. Unverständlich sind auch die Zweifeln, die Spuler an der Gattungszugehörigkeit von *obtusa* wegen des Geäders äußert.

Das Weibchen ist unbekannt.

Abschließend möchte ich es nicht versäumen, Frau E. Vartian, Wien, für die Überlassung des einzigen, bisher bekanntgewordenen Exemplares von *hispanica* zur Untersuchung meinen Dank auszusprechen sowie auch Herrn B. A ussem, München, für die Erstellung der Zeichnungen, Herrn E. Lehmann, Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, für die Präparation des Genitalapparates von *hispanica* und Herrn A. Shedd, München, für die Erstellung des Habitusfotos zu danken.

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Diplazon neoalpinus nom. nov. and comb. nov. pro *Bassus alpinus* Hlgr., 1856 (Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae, Diplazontinae)

C. J. Zwakhals

Holmgren (1856) described in his monograph a number of new Ichneumonids which included *Bassus alpinus*. Since 1856 this species has received little attention in the literature and it is only sparsely represented in entomological collections. This is probably the reason why this insect has remained so inconspicuous.

The name *Bassus alpinus* Hlgr. is a junior homonym of *Bassus alpinus* Zetterstedt, 1838 (cf. Horstmann, 1968). As no other names seem to be available, the name **Diplazon neoalpinus** nom. nov. is therefore proposed in place of the illegitimate name *Bassus alpinus* Hlgr.

Biology. This Diplazontine Ichneumonid is monovoltine and appears during the period May - June. As no records of rearing are available, nothing is known about its host (s). There are some indications that *D. neoalpinus* is associated with conifers. Stelfox (1941) report the presence of this species in Ireland and mentioned that the females were rare although the males were sometimes abundant and assembled around the lower branches of conifers in May and early June in Co. Wicklow.

A few years ago I captured in the centre of the Netherlands a number of specimens (males and females) around *Picea abies* (L.).

Morphology. Morphologically *D. neoalpinus* closely resembles *D. pectoratorius* (Thumb.). In general *D. neoalpinus* is smaller and more slender than *D. pectoratorius*. The most striking difference

is presented in the red coloration on the thorax of *D. pectoratorius*. *D. neoalpinus* has a black thorax.

Other characteristics.

D. neoalpinus. The female gaster is knife-like and is compressed from the base of segment four upto apex. The third tergite of the male is slightly longer than its width at the base. The nervellus of both sexes is broken far below the middle; the upper part is three times as long as the lower part.

D. pectoratorius. The female gaster is depressed and the last three segments are slightly compressed. In the male the third tergite has a basal width greater than its length. The upper part of the nervellus in both male and female is approximately twice as long as its lower part.

Generic classification. Contrary to Dasch's (1964) statement this species does not belong to the genus *Campocraspedon*. The clypeus for example has a real *Diplazon* shape and is not a curved band which is typical for *Campocraspedon*. Together with *D. pectoratorius* it differs from other *Diplazon* species by its hind leg coloration. The impression of the abdominal segments are absent or only vaguely present.

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Bemerkungen zur Aufzucht von Schmetterlingsraupen mit halbsynthetischem Futter

(Zusammenfassung eines Referats, das am 29. Oktober 1977 vor dem Entomologischen Arbeitskreis Ostbayern in Weiden gehalten wurde)

Von **Gerhard Heigl**

1. Vorbemerkung

Jeder Entomologe, der sich mit der Aufzucht von Schmetterlingen beschäftigt, kennt das Problem der Futterbeschaffung, sei es etwa bei Winterzuchten oder bei Zuchten nicht einheimischer Arten. Vielleicht kann ich hier, mit einer in Europa — außerhalb der wissenschaftlichen Labors — weitgehend unbekanntem Methode, Anregungen demjenigen Entomologen vermitteln, der sich intensiver mit der Proble-